ON THE VALUE OF TEMPERANCE

The late Hon. EBENEZER TUCKER, of Tuckerton, New Jersey, had been known to us by reputation many years before he became, at a late period in life, a Representative in Congress; after his retirement from which station he continued still to occupy himself usefully to his family and his fellowcreatures. A short time before his death—that is to say, on the 4th day of July, 1844—he delivered, before a Temperance Society and a large assemblage of gentlemen, ladies, and youth, in his own could not shun. town, an Address, or exposition of the value and the advantages of Temperance to Society in general. as well as to those who practise it. A printed copy of this Discourse, delivered when its author was in the eighty-seventh year of his age, we have had a good while in our possession, waiting for a favorable opportunity for producing to our readers, not merely as a monument to the memory of an honest and venerable patriot, but as a compend of practical wisdom and sound advice on the important sub-

ject to which it relates. We have not met with any season more suitable for its publication than the present, when there is a suspense in political controversy, induced mainly by the uncertainty of the issue of Peace or War. until which is ended little is to be effected by pursuing the discussion of either the merits of the War (the great topic of the day) or the most eligible means of putting an end to it. End as it may, it has already lasted long enough to make even those who began it sensible of their rashness, and to bring hansned from the country. The brave soldiers of our ranks and it trust the day is not far distant when fit to the bankers themselves. "The free system of Rhode of the correspondence: them, as well as the opponents of their policy, to the conviction of the value of Temperance in all abroad, will be regarded as the proud emblem of temperance things; a conviction which, we are satisfied, will as well as of freedom. lose nothing of its force in the perusal of the following Address.

THE ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Many of the most trying and critical events of our history have transpired within my personal knowledge. I had the honor of sharing in the glorious struggle that eventuated in making us a nation of freemen. and I have ever since anxiously watched the progress of our Republic, and have seen it advancing with giant steps, triumphantly surmounting every difficulty that obstructed the path in its onward march to greatness and fame. Among all its wonderful achievements. I regard the great moral revolution that has recently taken place throughout the country as only second in importance and sublimity to the eventful revolution of '76, which made us a free and independent people.

Next to the Providence of Heaven, I ascribe the fortunate result of the American revolution to the temperance and selfgreat truth, to have tried men's souls, and it was necessary that the men of those days should have clear heads as well as stout hearts to encounter and successfully triumph over the appalling difficulties that beset them on every side. Our own New Jersey, the great battle-field of the revolution, nobly sustained herself in that mighty struggle, and her soil is enriched with the blood of her gallant sons, which was poured in answering to the calls of patriotism, and in the promotion of whatever tended to the elevation of our national character and the perpetuity of our Government. Nor does she now flag behind her sisters in a zealous support of the glorious cause of temperance. The first settlers of our country, it is well known, were

driven by religious persecution to seek a shelter in this western hemisphere, then a wilderness, inhabited only by the barbarous savage. They left behind them all the vices of the old world, and sought to make this a chosen land, only distinguished for morality and religion. They cultivated every virtue, and so determined were they to exclude every vice from among them, that they frequently ran into excesses, and by their severe enactments against the vicious subjected themselves to the imputations of bigotry and fanaticism. They brought up their children under this rigid system of morality, and taught them to regard an indulgence in any vice as a stigma that should degrade man, and place him out of the pale of virtuous and respectable society. This was the founain from which our fathers of the revolution drank in their stern morality, fixed determination, and noble daring. They had no stained consciences to make cowards of them. Accustomed, from the new and uncivilized character of the country, to contemplate nature in its simple grandeur, and, lookm Nature up to Nature's God, they were convinced that the benign Author of all Goodness had made all his children equally free; and, finding that their remonstrances against nal vigilance is the price of political liberty, and freedom from

reflection, and not the impulse of an excited and intemperate zeal in the cause of freedom. Had a wild enthusiasm prompted it, and had it relied for its maintenance upon a courage that could only be kept up to the sticking point by artificial stimuli, the great contest for independence would have terminated in a broil, and many, whose names now adorn our history, would have paid the penalty of their rashness upon a Our revolutionary army was a temperance army, and, like the temperance army of the present day, it had the smiles of Heaven upon it, which enabled it to prosper and to triumph, and disenthral a nation. If ever there was a nation who, from past experience of its benefits, should cherish temperance, it is our own beloved country; for temperance was the foundation of all those other virtues which enabled us to work out our political salvation, and secured as an inheritance for our children the rich blessings of civil and reli-

It is strange, passing strange, reverting to the soher, temperate character of our ancestors, that intemperance sho ever have found a foothold among us; but sorry am I to be obliged to acknowledge it to our shame, that the gross vice was not only introduced into our happy country, but spread abroad its deceptiously captivating influence, and was corrupting and destroying the flower of the land. All of us have seen this monster going about seeking whom it might devour. It pursued you in retirement, and boldly confronted you in public. No place was secure from its intrusion. It approached you in the social circle; it boldly challenged you on the hustings, it tempted you in private and indeed wherever you went, and no matter what might be your occupation, it met you at every turn and corner and presented the poisonous chalice to your lips. How many statesmen have been prostrated in the meridian of their usefulness by this fell destroy-· How many gallant spirits of our army and navy have lost to the service of the country! How many useful citizens of every vocation and calling have been consigned to of turmoil and strife, instead of harmony and affection, which even had the audacity to intrude into the sacred desk and seduce from their holy employment its ministers. Mothers and have been hurried by it to disgrace and death. Wives have comfort and abundance. This is no fancy sketch, but, unwept in utmost agony of soul the unfortunate fate of husbands who have fallen a prey to the monster, and countless numbers | per of helpless orphans have been thrown upon the cold charity of the world by its foul and fiendish machinations. Who can tell of the bright prospects it has forever extinguished, and who calculate the immense amount of wealth it has squander-Enterprise is paralyzed under its baleful influence, industry becomes a lagger, ambition loses its power to excite, virtue possesses no charms, and even religion is divested of the holy character which it occupies in the estimation of all sober persons, whether professing Christians or not Intem- your leveliest smiles. Shrink not, I pray you, perance changes and debases the entire man. It darkens and ral perceptions and dries up the channel of his fund affections. rvates his physical strength and distorts and determs his angels in this world of serrow, beset on every side by other vices follow in its train. It is the fruitful source of gampenalty of death. bling, theft, and even murder. How often are we shocked by the perusal of the most horrible and unnatural murders, which have been perpetrated in a paroxysm of phosigned by inchriation? Such instances are almost of daily or currence. There is scarcely a crime committed that is not piness, and we shall not only enjoy the grateful satisfaction traced to intemperance. It fills our jails and pendentiaries, that springs from the faithful discharge of our duty to our fel and has brought many a poor wretch to the gallows. these direful effects have flowed from intemperance, and they are so startling we would not credit them if most of them had not come within our own observation, so true it is that history

If a postilence makes its appearance amongst us, we imme distely take alarm and seck for safety in flight. We have no peace until we feel assured that we are beyond the reach of the infectious atmosphere. We all remember when the Asiatic cholera visited our country what a panic seized upon us. Every one was anxious to discover how to guard against it We practised the greatest absterniousness in our diet, discard ing from the table every article supposed to act as an exciting cause of the disease. We denied ourselves the delicious fruits of the season and the young and tender vegetables so grateful to the palate. And yet, wonderful to relate, man, who could exercise such perfect control over his appetite and practise such

rigid self-denial to shun a disease that would yield to medical treatment, cannot or will not summon fortitude to resist the temptations of the bowl, a free indulgence in which is sure to create an ailment which no medicine can reach and no pro-

fessional skill master.

No one ever deliberately resolves upon becoming a drunk-The first step is generally taken to promote conviviality or from the example of others, and this is most apt to pervert the taste and excite in it a craving for stimulating drinks. this morbid desire for stimulants is not nipped in the bud, it increases by repetition until it becomes insatiate, when the unfortunate victim is soon hurried into eternity. How many of our fellow creatures have been caught within the folds of this insidious scrpent, and when they would have torn themseives away to avoid being crushed to death, they have found the monster so entwined about them that there was no hope of escape, and, yielding to despair, they courted the death they

Fortunately for mankind, and to the honor of our country, panacea has been discovered amongst us for the hitherto in curable disease of intemperance. What the medical world has failed to accomplish has been achieved by a very small number of gentlemen in the monumental city of Baltimore, who a few years ago banded themselves together for the sup pression of this most odious vice; and, discarding Saunders's powders and all the other nostrums for its cure, adopted the simple temperance pledge, which has proved to be almost, if

not quite, a sovereign remedy for the evil.

The great temperance movement, which had such an humble beginning in point of numbers, like the mustard seed, has grown up into a big tree, extending its branches all over the country, and inviting us to take shelter under its refreshing shade from the blighting influence of intemperance. From almost every section we hear of the triumphant march of temperance, reforming drunkards, restoring happiness and comfort to families, establishing quiet and order in communities, giving a new impulse to industry and enterprise, and receiving regiments of recruits from all classes and conditions of society, resolved to wage an interminable war against intemperance, and never to lay down their arms until every vestige of it is banished from the country. The brave soldiers of our army the star-spangled banner, wherever seen, whether at home or

the lovely beauties of temperance and the dreadful horrors of intemperance, has gone booming across the Atlantic, and fall-ing upon the ear of good Father Mathew, he has caught it up and proclaimed it to his down-trodden countrymen as glad tidings of great joy. Never was a good cause blessed with greater success in any country than has attended the temperance cause in the Emerald Isle. Hundreds of thousands have enlisted under its banner, and they are now-reaping the rich fruits that temperance is sure to yield. We no longer hear of riots, of maining cattle, house burning, and the other acts of outrage and outlawry which almost every arrival from Ireland used to bring us. All now is order and peace. Though ground to the very dust by oppression—though compelled to support a church opposed to the religious faith in which they have been educated and which they cherish-though denied the right of self-government, there is no outbreak among them, no tumult, no scenes of blood and carnage; but their appeal is to dispassionate reason and the judgment of mankind for the redress of their grevances, reposing in the goodness and jusdenial of our ancestors. Those times have been said, with tice of Heaven for the ultimate success of their most righteous to public authorities that characterize the monster meetings of Ireland, often numbering nearly a half a million of men, who assemble to hear their wrongs recounted and to devise and dis-cuss peaceable means of redress. The speciacle that these monster meetings exhibit of forbearance, moderation, and the most perfect self-control, is truly sublime, and well calculated out freely, and sank deep into her bosom. Proud I am to say
out freely, and sank deep into her bosom. Proud I am to say
O'Connell, with all his commanding influence and the high
appreciation of his exalted and devoted patriotism by his counto elevate man still higher in the scale of intellectual beings. men, could not restrain the fiery impetuosity of the Irish people but for the wonderful revolution that Father Mathew has achieved in their habits. Before the introduction of the temperance pledge into Ireland the repeal movement had made little progress. Ever and anon the manifestation of a turbulent spirit, occasioned by the repeal agitation, would terrupt and retard it : but, since the banner of temperance has been unfurled among the Irish, they have listened with composure to the thrilling and eloquent harangues of the Liberator, and he has been enabled to wield at his pleasure, as if by magic, the immense masses of men who usually attend the repeal meetings. Ireland hereafter, in recounting her benefactors, will rank Father Mathew as only second to St. Patrick, her tutelary saint.

But to recur to our own country. The benefits of the temperance cause have been experienced throughout the length and breadth of our land, and temperance societies are hailed every where as the great moral lever by which our country is to be redeemed from vice and crime. "Wherever they are formed, the fruits of their benign influence are soon seen in the improved moral condition of society, the cultivation of virtue, and the improvement of the intellectual faculties.

Shall we be satisfied with our past achievements, and rese upon the laurels that now deck our brows ' The enemy though routed is not conquered, and if we furl our banners and lay aside our armor he may return upon us with renovated strength. Let us not pause in our holy warfare until the foe is hunted up and dislodged from all his fastnesses. Eteroppression were disregarded, they heroically determined to the slavery of appetite can be sustained at no less a price. Let This noble resolution was the offspring of calm and sober effection, and not the impulse of an excited and intemperate religion call upon us not to relax our efforts until the habitual use of ardent spirits is entirely banished from the country.

The temperance cause, like our holy religion, can only be recommended to favor by argument, example, and persuasion. We must not attempt by any coercive means to enforce its adoption, or we shall meet with resistance and will most likely be defeated in our object. Nor should we permit it to be mix ed up with any question of a local or political nature, as all gendering strife and bitterness of feeling, which are diametri-cally opposed to the peaceful and affectionate sentiments of moderation and temperance. There is great reason to appre-hend that such an association would arrest and utterly ruin the humane and noble purpose we have in view. The temperance cause must rely exclusively upon its own merits for si cess, or it will surely fall. It appeals so directly to our judgments and the best feelings of our hearts, that it cannot fail to win all to its embrace who are not insensible to the weakness and frailty of human nature. We shall achieve a triumphant and enduring victory if we persevere in the right path, and the impression made upon the present generation by temperance societies will go down to future ages as an impenetrable shield guard them against the seductions of the inebriating bowl,

and the degradation and depravity that flow from it. Before closing my remarks, I wish to claim for a few brief moments the attention of the ladies.

My fair friends, you are deeply, very deeply, interested in the success of the temperance cause. It brings peace and contentment and joy into the family circle. It is an old saying that when poverty walks in at the door, love flies out of the window; but it may be remarked, with much more truth, that when the drunkard enters the house happiness forsakes it. How often have we seen the hopes of families crushed by intemperance ' Where joy once reigned misery has taken up its abode. The domestic hearth has been converted into see Intemperance, brutal intemperance, has once used to gladden it. The bountiful board has been now almost destitute of provisions. Tattered garments have owment its ministers. Mothers and been substituted for comfortable raiment, and squalid poverty, with mourned over their children who with all its attendant wretchedness, has usurped the place of happily, sad reality, and all the offspring of the demon i

Mothers and wives, if you would avoid these sad reverses in the condition and circumstances of your families, aid us in our

efforts to promote the temperance cause. And you, too, young ladies, who have not as yet become united to society by the interesting and tender link of matri mony, if, when you shall assume that responsible relation, you would wish to feel assured that you have secured your highest earthly bliss, bestow, I beseech you, upon our cause your loveliest smiles. Shrink not, I pray you, from the pleasing task. It is the province of women to soften our stern naupifies the godlike faculties of his mind. It blunts his mo- ture, to win us from the paths of vice, and lead us into those of virtue. It is meet that women should act as our guardian noble features. It steels him against shame and disgrace, and tions; for man, you know, so loved woman, that for her finally digs for him a miserable and ignominious grave. All sake he braved Divine displeasure and incurred the awful

In conclusion, I call upon you, my friends, of all sexes and conditions, to rally around the standard of temperance, and, uplifting it high, let us proudly bear it onward, triumphantly ubduing every vice, inculcating morality, and diffusing haplow-creatures, but likewise receive the plandits of the good and virtuous throughout all time.

Spitzbergen Islands constitute the most northerly land discovered. Willoughby saw them first in 1533, and the Dutch sited them in 1595. The interior of them has been supposd to be uninhabitable-destitute as they are of almost every ing of the vegetable or animal kind. A St. Petersburgh sold and good hunters, proceeded in the month of May, last to Barentz, one of the most northern of the Spitzberg Is ands, and fixed themselves in the centre of the islands. hem fell victims to the extreme severity of the climate, but he others have returned to Archangel, bringing with them a mber of new vegetable productions and animals, particularly Of all the privations which these men had to undergo at Spitzberg, that which they felt the most was the total aboc of the light of the sun during five consecutive months.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 2, 1847.

MONEY AND BANKING .- The "Merchants' Magazine" for September, just published, contains the second part of the able article on Banking, by HENRY C. CAREY, of New Jersomewhat widely felt in his day throughout the country, and whose clear and vigorous intellect seems to be largely represented in the son. I make no pretensions to a knowledge of Magazine, is so marked with ability, research, and clearness, as to appear to me to be highly worthy of the attention of legislators and bankers, and indeed of all intelligent readers. The article in the two numbers of the Magazine makes some twenty-five or six pages, in which he examines the operations the banking systems in this country, to illustrate and prove the superiority of his favorite theory of free banking.

His doctrine is that the system of banking which is most free from legal restrictions and regulations is the best, the safest, and the most stable; that " banks are as harmless as shoe-shops," and if left to themselves would be "subject to sea-bathing at Cape May; that he had felt compelled to deprecisely the same laws," accommodating the public in the cline the invitation which had already been extended to him best possible manner, with the least expense, and the greatest to visit the city of New York; and that, consequently, there advantage. And he certainly makes out a strong and plau-

The only perfectly free system of banking in the world, he says, is that of the State of Rhode Island; and under no other system and in no other place in the world have there been proportionally so few bank failures, so little fluctuation in the money market, so great security and universal conve-Island presents the following facts : From 1810 to 1847, embracing the war, the great revulsion of 1815 to 1819, the amounting in the whole to less than fifty thousand dollars.

The close or restriction system of England gives, on the other hand, the following: "From 1839 to 1843, both inclusive, (five years,) a period of profound peace, eighty-two private bankers became bankrupt; of whom forty-six paid no dividends, twelve paid under 25 per cent., twelve under 50 per cent., three under 75 per cent., two under 100 per cent., eaving seven yet unascertained.'

"Rhode Island, with a population of about one hundred thousand, has sixty-five banks, with capitals varying from twenty to fifty thousand dollars, and the combined capital above ten millions. Every village has its shoe-shop, its smith-shop, and its money-shop. Every man has at hand a and, amidst the abundant prosperity which has crowned our little saving fund or bank, owned generally by people like himself-men who work-and in this bank he deposites his little savings, buying first one share and then another, until has so uniformly and ably sustained.

However much it would have gratified your friends, whom Who can contemplate, without astonishment, the at length he is enabled to buy a little farm, or open a shop, or out to some one of his neighbors, who is following in the quantity of idle capital remaining in the form of money, mates their hearts. whether real or imaginary, will always be small, as will be the quantity of circulation required. In no part of the world dence recently to visit you. But your friends, whom we reis the proportion which coin and notes bear to the amount of present, would evince their heartfelt sympathy by assuring trade so small as in New England, yet in none do there exist you that, should you, as they fondly hope, accept their presuch perfect facilities for furnishing circulation. In no part does the individual banker so little suffer; in none does the bank trade so much upon capital and so little upon credit; in feelings—as citizens greeting a fellow-citizen. none, consequently, are banks so steady and so safe.

"In England the state of things is directly the reverse. Restrictions throw the trade into the hands of the few, and banks sought to be obtained by aid of the several bank restriction cinity. acts is directly the reverse of what has been described as existing in Rhade Island. They prohibit the formation of new associations for the opening of shops, at which the owners of capital disengaged can meet the owners of labor that need its aid, while they maintain in full force all the previously existing penalties and liabilities, and thus tend to increase the quantity of capital idle in the form of deposites, to increase the power of the banks to over-trade, and to produce speculation, to result in the destruction of their customers and themselves."

These are some of the grounds taken by Mr. Carey, and some of the facts he adduces in support of his theory. He traces the troubles in the money market, the convulsions and panies that so often occur, to the fact that the Bank of England is allowed to trade upon the deposites which individuals assert their natural rights, and throw off a Government that us, therefore, preserve our organization, continue to enlist re- and capitalists have placed in her vaults for safe-keeping, at or the other must come short. Hence panic and convulsion follow; and prices of merchandise and securities, which had been forced up unnaturally high by the double use of capital. such questions partake more or less of a party character, en-

The remedy for all the troubles in the money market and n banking, according to the theory of Mr. Carey, is very ray of light upon it should be gladly received and widely diffused. It is almost rainful to witness the anxiety with which business people watch every arrival from England to ascertain few days' later news, announcing increased panic in the English money market, and consequent heavy failures, which it is feared may react severely upon this country. If all this should be made.

HERMITAGE INSTITUTE.

Montgomery County, Maryland.

MS. GENERAL WHEELER informs her friends and the public that she intends opening a Boarding School for Young Ladies, at the residence of the late Dr. Bowie, known as the Hermitage, twelve miles on the road from Washington to Brookville, which location is believed to have more than usual advantages, in regard to health and retirement, as well as convenient access to the cities of the District of Columbia.

It will be the constant aim of Mrs. Wheeler to improve the moral and intellectual powers of her pupils, with a due regard to their health and comfort, to which she will give her unremitting personal care and attention.

to their health and comfort, to which she will give her unremitting personal care and attention.

The routine of studies will embrace the entire course, from
the elementary to the higher and ornamental branches of education, including French, Music, Drawing, and Painting.

The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions: the
first commencing on the first Monday of September and ending the 14th February; the second commencing on the 14th of
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Scholars will be received at any time, and charged in proportion to the end of the session.

Terms per Session, payable half in advance. , Washing, English Tuition, and Drawing 470

se of Piano do do.

o extra charges; but each pupil is to furnish herself with ary for her pursuits-books, stationery, draw-

eres necessary for her pursuits—books, sectionery, draw terials, &c. . Wheeler would apprize those to whom she is unknow Mrs. Wheeler would apprize those to whom she is unknown at she was educated with the view of being a teacher, and a taught in New York, also in Mrs. Edwards's Seminary, Leesburg, and that she will use every exertion to merit the tronage of those whose children will be under her charge, ing such teachers to assist as will enable her to gi

octiving such teachers to assist as will enable her to gi-quils a complete and finished education.

outs will be required to have all their clothing marked, allowance made for absence after a session has con-ed, except in cases of protracted sickness. munications prior to that time to be addressed, post paid, to Mrs. Wheeler, near Poolesville, Montgomery county, Maryard: after that date, to Colesville, in said county.

aug 48-wpt22Nov N VALUABLE FAMILY COMPANION. SIX CIURES on the USES OF THE LUNGS; causes, vention, and cure of consumption; asthma, and diseases o on the laws of longevity, and mode of prese not on the laws of longevity, and mode of preserving oud female health, symmetry, and beauty; exposing and care of those diseases that produce consumption or hife, as affections of the skin, spine, stomach, bowels, s, liver, serofula, piles, gravel, and female complaints. -easy, practical, and pure-form a guide to perfect

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR. CLAY.

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS.

the warm and ardent enthusiasm which existed here the last who have won them, and also to discharge a pious duty by ted Statesman and Patriot should visit our city; and indica- the annual lecture was delivered by M. FLOUBENS. He imtions were exhibited on all sides of a determination to give proved the occasion to recount to France the glory of Germahim such a reception in Boston as should be worthy of his ny : he set forth the immortal labors of a foreign savant, the banking, but this article of Mr. Carey's, the first part of high standing and illustrious character, and of our respect and celebrated BLUMENBACH. This selection is not surprising. which appeared in the August number of the Merchants' gratitude for his eminent public services. A large public meet- for BLUMENBACH was a member of the Academy of Sciences. ing was held in this city, and a numerous and highly respectable Committee of Arrangements was appointed to take measures for the invitation and reception of Mr. Clay. That Committee appointed a sub-committee, with instructions forthwith to visit New York to meet Mr. Clay, if he should be perienced any of those events or vicissitudes which appertain of the Bank of England for fifteen years past, and some of there; to invite him to visit Boston, and proffer to him the cordial courtesies and hospitalities of our city.

It has already been announced, much to our regret, and that of all the friends of Mr. Clay in this city and its vicinity, profound emotions. that the sub-committee was not successful in its mission; that Mr. Clay would confine his journey to the enjoyment of the was no probability that he could be induced to visit Boston. The sub-committee, although they were disappointed in the object with which they were charged, considered that they should do less than their duty if they did not make known to Mr. Clay the wishes and purposes of their constituents, and extend to him the contemplated invitation. They accordingly addressed a letter to him from New York, to which he has professor. nience to the public, and in the long run so much actual pro-

DEAR STR: Your numerous friends in the city of Boston and its vicinity, having been informed through the public Nor has the salutary influence of the temperance cause been confined to our own country. The voice of reason and humanity that has been raised within our borders, setting forth space of thirty-seven years—there have been but two failures, you to enter New England without inviting you to its capital. A large meeting was accordingly holden, and a numerous mittee appointed, of whom the undersigned were deputed, as a sub-committee, to meet you in New York, and extend to you the invitation personally.

Being disappointed, however, in our hope of meeting you

here, we are compelled to this mode of addressing you. is with the highest gratification that we now express to you the very earnest desire of all your friends in B. vicinity that you would visit that city. Though your native State, and that of your adoption, are remote from us, yet, as your comprehensive intellect and warm heart have never emraced less than the whole country, so we in New England have always looked upon you as a part of our treasures. As we review the history of our common country for the last half New England industry, we acknowledge, under Providence, our deepest obligations to the patriotic policy which your mind had so large a share in originating, and which your eloquence

good order, the strict regard for law, and respectful deference commence manufacturing on his own account, when he sells we represent, to receive you in that high public station to which their duty to their country, no less than their obligations to you, prompted them to seek to elevate you, yet, by same course. The bank derives from the use of its deposites meeting you in that private capacity only in which you are and from its circulation sufficient profit to pay its expenses and no more; because, when the trade in money is free, the

We are aware, too, with deep sorrow, of the heavy domes annoy you. They would meet you in the simple, republican manner, which they know would be most congenial to your only to give you evidence, upon the spot, that, wherever you may reside in fact, you have a home in Boston. We would again, in the most urgent manner, and to the

trade upon credit rather than upon capital. The object cept this invitation from your friends in Boston and its vi-

With sentiments of the highest respect, Your friends and servants, JONATHAN CHAPMAN, ISAAC LIVERMORE, GEO. DARRACOTT. WM. HAYDEN, ENOCH TRAIN. J. WILEY EDMANDS. Hon. HENRY CLAY.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, (VA.) Aug. 31, 1847. GENTLEMEN: On my return home, I received in Delaware obliging note, addressed to me at the instance of my ands in Boston and its vicinity, inviting me to visit that city And you are pleased to state in flattering terms the high ap tation of my public services which prevails in New Eng land, and the benefits which that interesting section of our country has derived from the policy which I endeavored to esmeasures which I espoused were the good of the whole, ket seeking investments for the same capital. Thus, when the owners of the capital have purchased, and the bank also the owners of the capital have purchased, and the bank also events, would tend to the common good. I can bear witness events, would tend to the common good. has purchased on the strength of the same capital, and both are called upon to pay, both relying upon the same fund, one unwilling that any obstacles should be interposed in the prosecution of that foreign commerce by which she had so greatly prospered; but when it was once adopted, far front making y violent or factious opposition, she quietly and patriotically bmitted to the decision of the National Councils. And full enterprise, energy, and elasticity, she quickly adapted her ndustry to the new state of things, and is now enjoying the th rewards of her skill, vigor, and economy. I rejoice in the simple and very easy; and the subject is one of such deep and universal interest to the whole civilized world that any fourteen years since I last visited it I should be most happy again to interchange friendly salutations with its inhabitants, and to witness the intervening vast progress which it has made. The plainness and simplicity of my reception at Bos the state of the money market and its effect on prices. Even now, while I am writing, the steamer at Boston brings us a with my wishes; but, gentlemen, I left home for the purpose of visiting the first time in my life a sea-bath. I was not de nined to which I should repair, but finally concluded to go to Cape May. Having gratified that curiosity, I desire to re turn to my residence, deviating as little as possible from the trouble can be avoided by a simple change in the operations most convenient and direct route. There are obvious reasons of the Bank of England, it is most desirable such change, for this course, which I am sure you will have the goodness to

I must request, therefore, that you will receive yourselves, and communicate to those whom you represent, my sincere regrets that I am compelled to forego the pleasure of accepting their friendly invitation. I add my fervent prayers for the constant happiness and prosperity of New England, in war and peace, and amidst all the changes which have been or may be made in our national policy.

I am, with the highest respect, your friend and obedien Messrs. Jona. Chapman, I. Livermore, George Darracott, Wm. Hayden, Enoch Train, and J. W. Edmands, &c.

FATAL QUALIFICATIONS.—The public executioner of Paris having been dismissed, has published a pamphlet pleading for restoration on the ground that in the whole course of his experience he has acted with the greatest kindness and respect towards all his clients; that he has invariably cut off their heads in a very neat style and with great dispatch, and that he has introduced some important improvements in the guil-

A letter-writing recruit from the army, at the seat of war, addressing his friends at the Eastward, closes his letter by saying, "If a man ever asks you to enlist, knock him down with a club." Poor fellow! This ancedote, by the by, reminds us of one, the incidents of which are similar, though having reference to a different kind of enlistment. A gentleman travelling in the West came to a town which was pretty much all Locofoco. Entering the bar-room of the only inn in the place, he espied a discontented-looking little fellow leaning on his hands and eyeing the fire most rucfully. The traveller learned afterward that the unhappy-looking villager had been a great politician, and had gone his death for "Polk and Dallas," under whose triumphant auspices he had hoped to get the postpolitician, and had gone his death for "Polk and Dallas," under whose triumphant auspices he had hoped to get the post-office of the village for his services. But, though often and strongly promised, he had never succeeded. This made him reflective, and rather regretful; and he had begun to repent his recent zeal. In order to draw him out, one of the bystanders said, "Well, I voted for Mr. Polk, any how, and aint salvamed to own it "Well progression to the provider remarked. ashamed to own it !" Whereupon the traveller remarked, "Well, then, I didn't." At this, slowly uprose the little lagubrious villager, and, mysteriously whispering in the ear of the new corner, said—

Didn't you vote for Polk, though ?"

"Certainly not?" was the reply.
"Will you just do me a slight favor, sir?" pursued the disappointed office-seeker. Certainly," was the answer of the stranger, " if I can." "Well, then, just look here. Just be so good as to take me out behind the bar, then, and give me a good licking—will you?"—Express.

An Honor to his Mother.—"John," inquired a dominic of a hopeful pupil, "what is a nailer?" "A man who makes nails," said John. "Very good. What is a tailor?" "One health and long life. 28 engravings, 324 pages. 50 cents.

No makes tails." "O, you stupid fellow," said the dominie,
biting his lips; "a man who makes tails?" "Yes, master,"
at 707 Broadway, New York.

Any person remitting fifty cents, free, will receive one copy
by mail, to any part. The trade supplied. ian 18—wlycil
an honor to your maternal parent." THE FRENCH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

At a certain period every year the Academy of Sciences Our readers in this city and its vicinity will well recollect suspends its ordinary duties in order to award prizes to those with a most noble nir, asked alms. "Are you not asked

> Being himself a member of two Academies, and possessing the knowledge and talent of a historian, M. Flourens, says the Journal des Debats, exceedingly interested his audience and won their attention by the simple and elegant recital of life so full of labors and triumphs-not that Blumenbach exto a thrilling narrative. The long career of the author of Anthropology was passed in calm serenity, and, like the history of a happy people, the recital of such a life is destitute of all those peculiar circumstances which excite in our minds and

JOHN FREDERICK BLUMENBACH was born at Gotha 1752. His taste for natural sciences was manifested at the earliest period of his life. We are astonished to see him, at the age of ten years, fix his close attention upon a human the age of ten years, nx his close attention upon a numan skeleton, which, is an object little calculated to attract the youthful imagination. We can easily see that this was the first and early manifestation of an inclination which should control all his future life. At seventeen years of age the young Blumenbach left his family and commenced his stu-dies at the University of Jena; here he became acquainted with Sommering. They spent three years together in similar studies and pursuits; after which Blumenbach went to Gottingen, where he was called to discharge the duties of In this situation he continued half a century. was during this long period that Blumenbach published his four principal works—the first upon the Human Species; the second upon Natural History; the third upon Physiology; and the fourth upon Comparative Anatomy. All these writings, as M. Flourens said, bear the character and stamp of the vsiologist.

In comparative anatomy Blumenbach ranks the creatu that exist according to the organs; this is peculiarly the physiological order. In physiology, properly so called, he first considers the cause of life; this is the most elevated and important point of view in that science. The account of his labors upon cold and warm-blooded animals, and upon warmblooded animals, whether oviparous or viviparous, forms in reality a work on comparative physiology at a period of the world when even the name of that science was unknown. He has subjected the great question of the origin of life to profound study, and always in a physiological view. He has studied the fact, and from the fact he has sought to reach the

But (says the "Debats") let us turn to the great work Blumenbach, the creation of a new science - the science of Anthropology; and upon this grave subject we will permit M. Flourens to speak for himself :

Anthropology is founded upon a great thought of Buffon. Previous to the time of Buffon man was studied only as an individual. Buffon was the first who studied the species; after Buffon came Camper. Buffon had regarded only color physiognomy and external features. These are superficial characteristics of mankind. Camper, more of an anatomist, looked for more striking characteristics. With Camper com-menced the study of craniology. He possessed a facile genius, quick to seize a happy view of a subject, and as ready to abandon it. He compared the skull of the European with that of the negro, and the latter with that of the orang-outang. He conceived the idea of the facial line, and soon exaggerated its importance beyond all bounds.

M. Blumenbach has shown us how the facial line is an in perfect and defective feature. He has shown that it is neces sary to compare the whole skull, the whole face. He has laid down rules for this comparison, which are wise and complete; he was the first to point out the division of mankind into five races, which is almost universally admitted as correct at the present day. Those races are the European or white, the Asiatic or yellow, the African or black, the American or red, and the Malay. I admit it, without regret, that this division of the races is not perfect. The division of the races is at this time the real and the obscure question of Anthropology, and such it will be for a long time.

The Malay race is not a simple and unique one. We still seek, and we seek in vain, for the characteristics of the American race. There are three principal races, of which all others are only varieties or sub-races. Those are the three races of Europe, Asia, and Africa. But the grand idea which rules and controls every where in the studies of Blumenbach is the unity of the human species, or, as he expresses it, the human genus. M. Blumenbach is the first man who has written a book with the distinct title of The Unity of the Human Genus. The unity of the human race is the great result of science with Blumenbach, and the great result of the entire system of natural history.

The ideas of antiquity on the subject of the physical man

were most confused. Pliny speaks seriously of a people who have but one leg; of people whose eyes were in their shoulders ; of people who have no heads, &c. In the sixteenth cenidelet, an excellent naturalist, seriously describes class of marine men who live in the water, and who have slimy beards and scales. In the eighteenth century, Maupertuis describes the Patagonians as giants, of whom our ideas should correspond to their stature. It is at least some apology for that age that Voltaire ridicules Maupertuis.

n short, the great Linneus put in the san and the orang-outang. The nocturnal man, the troglodyte man, and the savage of Linnæus, are considered as nothing but the orang-outang.

To deduce science from this chaos, M. Blumenbach at first laid down three rules. The first is to separate every where that which appertains to the brute and that which appertains

A profound gulf, without connexion or passage, separates the human species from every other. There is no other spe-cies that is akin to the human nor any genus whatever. The human race stands alone. Guided by the facial line, Camper drew a resemblance between the orang outang and negro. He regarded the form of the skull, which makes an apparent resemblance, but overlooked the capacity of the skull,

In form, the skull of the negro is near the skull of the Euopean. The capacity of these two skulls is precisely the same. But that which is far more essential, the brain, is the same—absolutely the same. And, besides, what animates the brain in this case? The human spirit is one—the mind is one. In spite of its woes the African race has had its heroes. M Blumenbach, who has collected every thing which has honor ed the race, estimated as belonging to it the most humane men and the bravest; also historians, savans, and poets. He had a library composed of books written by negroes. Our age will see, without doubt, the fall of an odious traffic. Philanthropy, science, true politics, have united together to combat it. umanity will also have its crusade.

The second rule of Blumenbach was not to admit of any

fact unless it was founded upon certain proofs; and, as a consequence, all that was puerile, exaggerated, or false, was excluded from science.

The third rule of M. Blumenbach is the foundation of science itself. We limit ourselves to the comparison of ex remes. But the rule of Blumenbach requires us to pass from one extreme to the other, through all the interme parts, and through all the possible shades. The extreme ases seem to divide the human race into distinct races—the gradual shades of variation, the intermediate links, make all

So constantly was Blument ach absorbed in these great pur suits that he seldom left Germany. He found an opportunity, however, once to visit England and France. On this occasion he observed every thing, but it was with the eye of naturalist. This noble man, who had passed so many years in meditating upon the most important questions and beautiful problems of natural history, was entirely controlled by one

thought, one object, one absorbing pursuit.

We can judge of this portion of his character by two anecdotes which are related of him. Being entertained by the English savans he ore evening

theatre. Kemble performed the play entitled "The Moor of Venice." Some days after, Kemble, meeting Blu menbach at a party, thus addressed him: "Mr. Blumenbach do you think that I was successful in representing the characteristics of the negro?" "Yes, (replied the naturalist,) so teristics of the negro " "Yes, (replied the naturalist,) s far as respects the moral characteristics;" and presently h far as respects the moral characteristics;" and presently he added, "but my illusion was destroyed the moment you opened your hands, for you had on black gloves, but the inside of a negro's hand is flesh color." Every one present smiled: Blumenbach alone was grave, for he had spoken with the utmost seriousness.

After the peace of Tilsit the city of Gottingen was annexed

to the kingdom of Westphalia, and the University considered it necessary to solicit the protection of the Emperor Napoleon. menbach was selected as the deputy to secure this objec-"I found (says he) all the savans of France as much inter ested to accomplish the object of my mission as if the University had been a French institution, and to their zeal I ascribe my success." About to be admitted to the audience of the Emperor, he came into the saloon where the ambassadors of many nations were also waiting. Napoleon entered: every one paid him their respects except Blumenbach, and how could be do it? "I had (says be) before me the ambassadors of Persia and Morocco, two nations of whom I had neve yet seen an individual.

Blumenbach died on the 18th of January, 1840, having lived almost a century. He was a man of superior mind and possessed of almost universal knowledge. A philosopher a sage, a naturalist, be has had the glory or rather the happ ness to demonstrate, through natural philosophy, the mo noble and lofty truth without doubt that this science has ever proclaimed—the physical unity, and, by the physical unity, the moral unity of the human race.

VARIETY.

A Beggan's PRIDE. - In the suburbs of Madrid a beggar, said the person solicited, "to follow such an infamous emmonth, when it was announced that the Hon. Henry Clay listening to an annual lecture from one of the permanent the beggar, "I asked your charity, and not your advice," sey. Mr. Carey is a son of the late Mathew Carey, of Philadelphia, whose practical and philosophical mind made itself

was about to visit New England. The liveliest interest and ladelphia, whose practical and philosophical mind made itself

some one of its illustrious and deceased members. This year of an insulted Castilian.

NATURE'S KITCHEN .- On the long sandy reach facing Capri we made acquaintance with a natural cuisine well known to the contadini and fishermen, and large enough to dress the victuals of a regiment. Here you need neither fuel nor fire, pots nor pans : you have only ing sand, wrap your viands in a clean paper, and bury them. Twenty minutes will cook a fowl, four or five an egg: "pomid'oro," and such like, are done to a turn before you can say Jack Robinson .- Francis's Italy and Sicily.

WALKING .- Walking is good, not merely stepping from shop to shop, or from neighbor to neighbor, but stretching out into the country, to the freshest fields, and highest ridges, and quiet lanes. However sullen the imagination may have been among its griefs at home, here it cheers up and smiles. However listless the limbs may have been sustaining a too heavy heart, here they are braced, and the lagging gait becomes buoyant again. However perverse the memory may have been in presenting all that was agonizing, and insisting only on what cannot be retrieved, here it is at first disregarded and then it sleeps; and the sleep of the memory is the day in Paradise to the unhappy. The mere breathing of the cold wind on the face of the commonest highway is rest and comfort,

MEMOIRS AND MYSTERIES .- The determination of the family of Gen. Schneider to comply with his dying wishes by immediately commencing the publication of his memoirs concerning the public events of France during the last fifteen years, has thrown a deep shade of disquietude and sorrow over the royal brow; and many and various have been the propositions made through friends to stop the publication, but hitherto without effect. I have heard it related in many salons, and it is a report now generally accredited, that the General, before his death, whether laboring under delirium or the excitement produced by the late trial of Teste and Cubicres, gave forth the most extraordinary revelations of the past, and then abandoned his imagination to a strain of prophecy and then the past, and then abandoned his imagination to a strain of prophecy and the late trial of the past, and then abandoned his imagination to a strain of prophecy and the late trial of the past, and then abandoned his imagination to a strain of prophecy and the past of concerning the future which seized with terror the listeners gathered around his bed. Some of his predictions have created the deepest impression, for in Paris not even the secrets of the death-chamber can long escape the prying eyes, the awakened ears of the public. All things are tending to the of the death-chamber can long escape the public, awakened ears of the public. All things are tending to the end which he prophesied, and his fearful anticipations, so far from being impossible, are growing more probable every day.

[Paris Correspondent of the Atlas. A FRENCH BEGGAR .- Some time ago we gave an account

of the capture of a man named Goujon, for obtaining money and other alms from charitable people in the streets by pre-tending to fall in fainting fits from want of food. His face was lank and pale, and, when a little painted, represented extreme hunger with striking fidelity, whilst the wretchedness of his dress and the cleverness of his acting left no doubt on the minds of the spectators that he was really more than half famished. Yet few men really lived better than M. Goujon Before commencing his day's operations he took a substantial breakfast, washed down with exquisite wines, and cheered by the society of his young wife; and he wound them up by an equally substantial dinner and equally exquisite wines, whilst his evenings were passed at the theatres. When not engaged in business, he was dressed like a dandy of the very first water. At length his doings came to the knowledge of the police, and he was watched. Proof of his guilt having beer obtained, he was brought to trial. After the evidence against him was given, he urged in his defence that he was a workman without employment, and had been compelled to act as he did. That he was not, however, in distress, was proved by the manner in which he lived, and by the fact that a sum of 248f. was found at his lodgings. The ed him to four months' imprisonment, and ordered that, after undergoing that sentence, he should be lodged in a Depot de Medicite. - Galignani's Messenger. A DUMB LOVER .- At the time that Francis the First of

France was taken prisoner at the battle of Payla, one of his officers, the valorous Chevalier Bauregard, smitten by the charms of an Italian lady named Aurelia, of a noble family, declared his passion to her. Aurelia, although she was flat tered by the declaration, refused his pretensions on the ground of the levity of the French character and their national in-The extreme violence of the Chevalier's love urged him to propose to the lady to try his constancy. Au-relia accepted the proposition, and engaged to marry him if he would consent to remain dumb for six months. The Chevalier promised, and from that moment never opened his lips. He returned to Paris among his friends and relations, who lamented the singular infirmity he had brought with him from the army. Bauregard expressed only by signs, and the physicians were sent for the refused their assistance. The captive King was at last restored to his people, but his joy at his return was diminished by the unfortunate Chevalier, who was honored by the King's particular friendship. Francis sent his best doctors to his favorite, who this time accepted the medicine, but with no effect. The King went so far as to employ the charlatans, who then, as well as now, pretended to possess specifics for all evils. He then called in those who dealt in charms, but all to no purpose. All the Court were hopeless of his cure, when a fair fortune-teller presented herself, and wrote to the King that she would undertake to re store the Chevalier's speech. Being sent for, she was introduced to Bautegard, when she addressed him by that word, "Speak!" Bauregard immediately recognised in the strange his beloved Aurelia, who had long witnessed his constancy and devotion. Francis was sensibly affected at the event and presented him with a rich marriage portion.

"BOTTLING" AT THE BRADFORD ELECTION.—The system of "kidnapping" and "bottling" prevailed to a fright ful extent. The practice pursued was se newhat as follows "opened" on Wednesday even-Certain public houses were ing; thither the unsuspecting or self-confident voter was in vited by some neighbor or friend, and, having entered the enchanted circle, was filled with liquor till reason and consciousness alike fled, and the poor wretch became the resistless prey of his treacherous foes. So many voters had been thus trapped in the course of Wednesday night and Thursday morning, that a special committee was organized of per-sons interested in the success of the Liberal candidates but not members of their committee, to counteract it. This committee seems to have performed its mission with marvellous energy and success, if we may believe the report which has been made of their exertions. It is stated that they rescued no less than fifty voters from the clutches of the enemy, and brought every one up to poll. Some skirmishes of a not very creditable kind took place in the night of Thursday, and or two rather gallant exploits on the day of polling. have heard it stated, and with a strong asseveration of its truth, that a party waited upon the blue committee in the course of Wednesday, and offered, if £500 were paid down, to win the election—the modus operandi being a wholesale kidnapping of voters. The offer was declined, but subsequently a sum of money (the amount has not reached us) was placed at the party's disposal for the purpose intimated, and hence the proceedings complained of. We do not vouch for this statement. It may be true; but whether true or false, there can be no doubt that voters were stolen, or that the "manstealers" were checkmated by the organized protective orce that was called into existence.—Bradford Observer.

THE ROYAL WIDOW .- There has been some little amend-

nent of late in the health of the Duchess of ORLKANS, and the joy to which the event has given rise has been some comtion to the royal circle for all the tribulations and vexations from without. It is said that she has at length found a new interest in life to divert her mind from the templation of the sorrow which has been sapping her very ex-istence. She has undertaken a work suited to the gravity of her intellect, and well calculated to employ the fruits of the study and meditation to which she has devoted herself for the last five years. It is a history of the Philosophy of the Middle Ages, and those who have been admitted to her intimacy speak in the highest terms of the deep research and powerful ing displayed in its execution. It is in occupations of this nature, diversified by the superintendence of the education of her children, that the royal widow passes the whole of her days, seeming not to have moved with Time in his progress, since the hour when the blow which bereft her of hope and happiness fell like a thunderbolt, and crushed her as if to rise no more. Her favorite boudoir at the Tuileries, and from which she rarely stirs save to pay her evening visit to the Queen, is an exact counterpart of the one allotted to her use at the country palace of Ludwigslust, where she passed her happy childhood, and where she first received the intimation that the choice of the Prince Royal of France had fallen upon her. The small organ placed beneath the magnificent portrait of the late Duke, by Ingres, is the very one upon which she was playing a symphony by Sebastian Bach, when her brother entered with joyous countenance to announce the news. Sometimes at twilight the promenaders in the garden can hear the sounds of that organ and the notes of that very symphony as they come through the open window like harmony To those who know the tale it seems the sad re quiem of the good and brave, the evening prayer for his repose have myself seen among the fair listeners many a bright eye limmed with tears ere the strain was concluded. The duchess touches the organ with a master hand, and is remarkable or the one great excellence of deeming all things worthy of being well done .- Paris Correspondent of the Atlas.

A LADY, who has been long accustomed to give instruc-tions in French, Music, and all the branches of an Eng-lish education usually taught in the first schools of the Union, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess in a private person who wishes to engage her services in either capacity to Edward Prime, Esq., Prime's Buildings, Wall street, New York; Mrs. Okils, No. 6, Clioton Place, New York; or to Dr. Bartlett, Albion Office, New York, sep 4—4tep